

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N^o. 352

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1733.



WE have been lately told that Parliaments do not sit to please the MERCHANTS; and if they are really a Band of STURDY BEGGARS, who enrich themselves with the Plunder of the Nation, it must be acknowledg'd they are so far from being gratify'd, that the Statutes against Vagrants ought to be put in Force against them; nay, if all the foreign Commodities, which they import for the Convenience of Life, in Return for our superfluous Manufactures, are to be rank'd under the Denomination of *Luxury*, as we are likewise told, I think Trade itself ought to be suppress'd, as well as the MERCHANTS. But these, I confess, are new Doctrines to me, and favour much more of Republican Principles, than any Thing I have ever advanc'd. They have, indeed, a direct Tendency to an agrarian Law, or what is call'd *Levelling* amongst us, and can be supported by nothing else. The Lands of England must be divided equally amongst the People, and every Man must live upon the Produce of his own little Spot of Earth, without any Commerce with the Rest of the World, or making any Figure abroad as a maritime Power.

When these Writers argue against *Luxury*, in the present Case, they are guilty of a most egregious and ridiculous Piece of Sophistry, by dividing all Commodities into two Classes only, the *Necessaries* and *Superfluities* of Life; whereas, in all civiliz'd Countries, the Conveniences of Life ought certainly to have a Place, distinct from either; for the coarsest Frize, or Dowls, that is made, will protect us from the Injuries of the Weather, as well as the finest Manufactures; and the most homely Diet will support Life, as well as the richest Delicacies of Earth, Air and Water. Will these Gentlemen therefore call every Thing *Superfluity* and *Luxury*, which is not absolutely necessary to our very Existence; or would they have no Distinction made between different Ranks of Men? — But as Authorities have often more Force than the strongest Reasoning, or clearest Demonstration, I will fill up this Paper with a most excellent Essay of the late Mr. ADDISON, transcrib'd verbatim from one of the Spectators; in which He gives us his Sentiments of Trade and the BRITISH MERCHANTS.

THERE is no Place in the Town, which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange. It gives me a secret Satisfaction, and, in some Measure, gratifies my Vanity, as I am an Englishman, to see so rich an Assembly of Countrymen and Foreigners consulting together upon the private Business of Mankind, and making this Metropolis a Kind of Emporium for the whole Earth. I must confess, I look upon High-Change to be a great Council, in which all considerable Nations have their Representatives. FACTORS in the Trading World are what AMBASSADORS are in the politick World. They negotiate Affairs, conclude Treaties, and maintain a good Correspondence between those wealthy Societies of Men, that are divided from one another by Seas and Oceans, or live on the different Extremities of a Continent. I have often been pleas'd to hear Disputes adjust'd between an Inhabitant of Japan and an Alderman of London; or to see a Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Muscovy. I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several Ministers of Commerce, as they are distinguished by their different Walks, and different Languages. Sometimes I am jostled among a Body of Armenians; sometimes I am lost in a Crowd of Jews; and sometimes make one in a Groupe of Dutchmen. I am a Dane, Swede, or Frenchman, at different Times; or rather fancy myself like the old Philosopher, who upon being asked what Countryman he was, replied, that He was a Citizen of the World.

Though I very frequently visit this busy Multitude of People, I am known to nobody there but my Friend Sir ANDREW, who often smiles upon me, as he sees me bustling in the Crowd, but at the same Time connives at my Presence, without taking any farther Notice of me. There is, indeed, a Merchant of Egypt, who just knows me by Sight, having formerly remitted me some Money to Grand Cairo; but as I am not veried in the modern Coptick, our Conferences go no farther than a Bow and a Grimace.

This grand Scene of Business gives me an infinite Variety of solid and substantial Entertainments. As I am a great Lover of Mankind, my Heart naturally overflows with Pleasure at the Sight of a prosperous and happy Multitude; insomuch that at many publick Solemnities I cannot forbear expressing my Joy with Tears, that have stolen down my Cheeks. For

this Reason, I am wonderfully delighted to see such a Body of Men thriving in their own private Fortunes, and at the same Time promoting the publick Stock; or, in other Words, raising Estates for their own Families, by bringing into their Country whatever is wanting, and carrying out of it whatever is superfluous.

Nature seems to have taken a particular Care to disseminate her Blessings among the different Regions of the World, with an Eye to this mutual Intercourse and Traffick among Mankind, that the Natives of the several Parts of the Globe might have a Kind of Dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common Interest. Almost every Degree produces something peculiar to it. The Food of one grows in one Country, and the Sauce in another. The Fruits of Portugal are corrected by the Products of Barbadoes; the Infusion of a China Plant sweetened with the Pith of an Indian Cane. The Philippick Islands give a Flavour to our European Bowls. The single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of an hundred Climates. The Muff and the Fan come together from the different Ends of the Earth. The Scarf is sent from the Torrid Zone, and the Tippet from beneath the Pole. The Brocade Petticoat rises out of the Mines of Peru, and the Diamond Necklace out of the Bowels of Indostan.

If we consider our own Country in its natural Prospect, without any of the Benefits and Advantages of Commerce, what a barren, uncomfortable Spot of Earth falls to our Share! Natural Historians tell us, that no Fruit grows originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature; that our Climate of itself, and without the Assistances of Art, can make no farther Advances towards a Plum than to a Sloe, and carries an Apple to no greater Perfection than a Crab; that our Melons, our Peaches, our Figs, our Apricots and Cherries are Strangers among us, imported in different Ages, and naturalized in our English Gardens; and that they would all degenerate and fall away into the Trash of our own Country, if they were wholly neglected by the Planter and left to the Mercy of our Sun and Soil. Nor has Traffick more enrich'd our vegetable World, than it has improved the whole Face of Nature among us. Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. Our Tables are stored with Spices, and Oils, and Wines. Our Rooms are fill'd with Pyramids of China, and adorn'd with the Workmanship of Japan. Our Morning's Draught comes to us from the remotest Corners of the Earth. We repair our Bodies by the Drugs of America, and repose ourselves under Indian Canopies. My Friend Sir ANDREW calls the Vineyards of France our Gardens; the Spice Islands our Hot-Beds; the Persians our Silk-Weavers, and the Chinese our Potters. Nature, indeed, furnishes us with the bare Necessaries of Life; but Traffick gives us a great Variety of what is useful, and at the same time supplies us with every thing, that is convenient and ornamental. Nor is it the least Part of this our Happiness, that whilst we enjoy the remotest Products of the North and South, we are free from those Extremities of Weather, which give them Birth; that our Eyes are refresh'd with the green Fields of Britain, at the same time that our Palates are feast'd with Fruits, that rise between the Tropicks.

For these Reasons, there are not more useful Members in a Commonwealth than MERCHANTS. They knit Mankind together in a mutual Intercourse of good Offices; distribute the Gifts of Nature; and Work for the Poor; add Wealth to the Rich; and Magnificence to the Great. Our English Merchant converts the Tin of his own Country into Gold, and exchanges his Wool for Rubies. The Mahometans are cloath'd in our British Manufacture, and the Inhabitants of the Frozen Zone warm'd with the Fleeces of our Sheep.

When I have been upon the Change, I have often fancied one of our old Kings standing in Person, where he is represented in Effigy, and looking down upon the wealthy Concourse of People, with which that Place is every Day fill'd. In this Case, how would he be surpriz'd to hear all the Languages of Europe spoken in this little Spot of his former Dominions; and to see so many private Men, who in his Time would have been the Vassals of some powerful Baron, negotiating like Princes for greater Sums of Money than were formerly to be met with in the royal Treasury! Trade, without enlarging the British Territories, has given us a kind of additional Empire. It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our landed Estates infinitely more valuable than they were formerly, and added to them an Accession of other Estates as valuable as the Lands themselves.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

ROCHESTER, March 24, 1733.

Mr. D'ANVERS,

I Hope you will give me Leave to usurp a little upon your Province, in order to expose the malicious Falshoods and Prevarications of that Sycophant Osborne and his pretended Correspondents at Rochester, in Relation to the Letters sent by the Corporation to their Representatives in Parliament, requesting them to oppose (as much as in them lies,) any farther Extension of the Excise Laws, which they apprehend to be destructive both of Liberty and Property. Though we do not find our Letters have given any Distaste to the Gentlemen, to whom they were sent, and who only have a Right to be displeas'd, if they had found any Thing offensive in them; yet Mr. Osborne and his Correspondents seem to be extremely gall'd, and to roar loudly against them. It would, indeed, have been Matter of much Wonder to us, that our Letter should be so often singled out to be discarded upon by that hireling Scribbler, considering that many others have been sent in much stronger Terms than ours; had we not been well apprized of the Reason of this extraordinary Distinction, and of that peculiar Regard paid to us, and our Letters. We were look'd upon as *pais conquis*; to be so much under the Influence of Commissioners, Naval Officers, Excise-Men, and the rest of the *Passe*, that we durst not presume so much as to open our Mouths; and therefore it is thought the highest Presumption in us, to join our Wishes with the universal Desires of all true Englishmen, that no Innovations may be made in the Fundamentals of our excellent Constitution; especially such as threaten by Degrees its intire Subversion. This we had the Courage to avow, when we drew up our Letter, and these are still the Sentiments of a great Majority among us. But now to come closer to Mr. Osborne, and to the Occasion of giving you this present Trouble. In his Journal of March 17, he has given the Publick a very false and partial Representation of our Affair, in a pretended Letter from Rochester, sent by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity, as he says; which Letter must either be counterfeited and of his own composing, or else his Correspondent has ignorantly, or designedly imposed upon his Credulity. This may be fairly concluded from those egregious Blunders, with which it abounds, and from the scandalous Falsifications of known Facts. He tells us, that "on the third of February there was an usual Meeting of a Deputy Mayor, (the Mayor being sick) the Aldermen and Common-Council; some among them (who hate both the Ministry and Government) persuaded the Deputy to put it to the Vote, whether the Members should be wrote to about the Excise. They had procured Strength enough to carry it in the Affirmative; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a Letter or Letters, to be sent to the Members." — The first Thing I have to take Notice of here, is the Letter-writer's malicious and uncharitable Parenthesis, in which he so confidently asserts, that some among the Aldermen and Common-Council of Rochester hate both the Ministry and Government. This will be justly look'd upon as a saucy Piece of Slander and Detraction, till he points out particular Persons, or produces some Instances of this Hatred. Till then he throws his Bolts at Random, and pretending to aim at one, shoots his poison'd Arrows promiscuously among a whole Society. Will he alledge it as an Instance of this Hatred, that they have declared their Dislike to Excises and Excise-Laws? This would prove too much, and involve the much greater Part of the Nation in the same Accusation, of hating the Ministry and Government, which I presume is more than he intended. But by the bye, why does he make to close a Connection between the Ministry and Government, as if he thought them the same Thing, or that one could not subsist without the other? Or rather, why has the Ministry the Precedence with him, and the Government only tagg'd to it by Way of Expletive and Appendage? The Answer to these Questions is no Mystery at Rochester to such as can guess from what Quarter this doubty Letter must come, if it be not the Product of Mr. Osborne's own fruitful Brain, as is most probable.

But what follows is still a greater Blunder. He says, "There was, an usual Meeting of a Deputy Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common-Council, when it was put to the Vote, whether they should write to their Members about the Excise. But the distressed among them had procured Strength enough to carry it in the Affirmative. Now I would be glad to know which Way this additional Strength was procured. Did they hire any other Persons to come and vote along with them, or was it by the Strength of their own Votes alone, that the whole Feat was performed? I believe the latter to be the real

Cafe, for the Letter owns it to be an usual Meeting, and therefore the Members only of the Corporation were present, and gave their Votes with their usual Freedom. The Result happen'd to be in the Affirmative, by a Majority only of sixteen out of eighteen then present, and their whole Number was but Twenty three. And thus, and not otherwise, was this great Strength procured.

But the Letter writer goes on. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Letter or Letters to be sent to the Members. Accordingly they drew up two Letters, which have since appeared in Print; but they should, according to Custom, have reported them, to have seen whether there would have been any Alterations, or Amendments proposed. This was not done.—Roundly asserted, Mr. Osborne. I begin now to doubt very much the boasted Veracity of your Correspondent; for I know the direct contrary of This to be true. The Letters were agreed to be drawn up on the Saturday, and a Committee appointed for that Purpose, who prepared them against the Monday following, which was a Court Day. Then they were read, or reported to the whole Body present; who approved them without Amendments; or order'd the common Seal to be affix'd to them, and to be sent without Delay to the Representatives. All This was as much a corporate Act, and with as much Unanimity, as any of their Proceedings ever were. But hear Mr. Osborne again, or his Informer. The Committee, with some others, met on the Monday following, (which was a Law Day, when no Business of that kind was ever done) and having got a Number of their own Creatures together, cunningly contrive to obtain the City Seal, under a Pretence of sealing a publick Lease, and took that Opportunity, against the Consent of the Deputy Mayor (as he affirms) and without the least Knowledge of the Mayor, to fix the Seal to the two Letters.—If your Patience is not exhausted, let me go on with my Comment; for this Paragraph itself deserves it. Here is another remarkable Parenthesis, which must be first dispatch'd. The Monday, on which the Committee and others met, was an usual Court-Day, a stated Day, on which any Business may be done that off'rs. That no Business of this kind was ever done on it I readily agree with him; That is, the Corporation never before, on a Monday, happened to address themselves to their Members, in relation to Excises. But Business of a like Nature has been as frequently done upon a Monday, as at any other time. The Committee 'tis said, got a Number of their Creatures together; which is, in English, the whole Body met; but I think the Expression a little improper. The Body cannot so well be said to be the Creatures of the Committee, as the Committee may be said to be the Creatures of the Body, being deputed by them, for a particular Service, deriving their Authority, as a Committee, purely from them.—Now what did the Body do, when they were met? Why, they cunningly contrive to obtain the City Seal, under a Pretence of sealing a publick Lease. This, indeed, was a great Piece of Cunning, for a Body corporate, almost unanimous in their Opinions, to obtain their own Seal, in order to affix it to such Instruments as they thought fit. A Majority of this Body, as well as of most other Bodies corporate, claim a Right of demanding their Seal, whenever they think fit to use it; and in Pursuance of such a Claim, there are Precedents for breaking open Locks and Chests, if their Seal should be detain'd from them; or who has a Right to detain it? Their Mayor? no surely; he is but one among them and his Voice goes but for one; so far is he from being able to put a Negative upon the whole Corporation. But this cunning Contrivance was managed, it seems, under the Pretence of sealing a publick Lease.—What Shifts is poor Osborne forc'd upon, to give a little Colouring to his Fictions. This was so far from being any thing of a Pretence, that it was real Matter of Fact. When the Seal was produced, by Order of the Court, all the Business of the Corporation was then dispatch'd, which required the Seal. 'Tis meer trifling in Mr. Osborne to affirm, that an Opportunity was taken by the Corporation to make Use of their own Seal, against the Consent of the Deputy Mayor, and without the Knowledge of the Mayor; for neither the Consent of the one, nor the Knowledge of the other, were at all necessary in the present Case.

Mr Osborne proceeds. They gave no publick Notice to the rest of the Bench to meet and consult, or call a Common-hall, as was done in the Case of Sir STAFFORD FAIRBORN.—Surely, Mr. Osborne, your Correspondent has forgot that it was a Law-day; that it was a constant, usual, stated, periodical Day, on which, for Time out of Mind, a Number of the Bench have been obliged to meet by their Charter, and as many more may meet as please. As to the calling of a Common-hall, This indeed was much wif'd for, but was despair'd of, as being intirely in the Breast of the Mayor, who was known to be under another Influence.

What remains of this Letter is much beneath our Notice as containing only some scurrilous Invektives, and false Imputations, in relation to our City and Corporation. We happen to have offended Mr. Osborne, or his Principals, by having so openly declared, that we can at yet be reconcil'd to their favourite Project of accumulating Excise. We cannot help it. These are our Principles, and these we find to be the Principles and Sentiments of much the greater and honester Part of the Nation, and we hope will always be so.

Your humble Servant,

PHILO-ANGELICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzick, March 25. Some People talk of King Stanislaus coming hither suddenly, in order to promote his Interest among his Friends in Poland before the Election; but the Elector of Saxony seems to stand fairest for the Crown, because that the Poles, who have so much at Heart the securing the Dutchy of Courland, will most probably chuse the said Elector, as a Prince who is most capable of assisting them with his Troops against the Russians. On Sunday arrived here Count Wratislaw, the Imperial Ambassador, from Petersburg, going back to Vienna. On Monday came hither a Turkish Ambassador from Constantinople, in his Way to the Court of Sweden; and 'tis talk'd he had no other Commission, than to see how Affairs in Europe among the Christians will turn out.

LONDON, March 31.

We are credibly inform'd that the late Report about Town, that the Excise Scheme, or the chief Part of it, is laid aside, is only a political Artifice to delude the People, and propagated with a Design of slackening the present general Opposition to it; but We have likewise the Pleasure to observe that the People are aware of the Bait, and seem resolv'd to continue their Opposition, as long as They have any legal Right to do it.

We are likewise assur'd, that great Numbers of Emisaries and secret Agents have been dispatched into all Parts of the Kingdom, to contradict the Account, that the principal Merchants and Traders of this City are unanimously resolv'd to oppose this Scheme; but We hope our Friends in the Country will be upon their Guard, and look upon Them only as the mercenary Instruments of Power.

The following Letter, signed by a great Number of Gentlemen, Freeholders, Traders and Inhabitants within the County of Denbigh, was sent to Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the said County.

Honoured Sir,

AS we have Reason to apprehend (from the general Fears of the Nation) that some Attempts will be made this Session of Parliament for increasing or extending the Laws of Excise, and that such Increase or Extension of the Excise Laws (should the same take Effect) will be very prejudicial and injurious, not only to private Persons but the publick Trade and Interest of the whole Kingdom; and that the most valuable Part of our Constitution (by which we are distinguish'd from all other Nations in the World) will thereby be endanger'd and render'd precarious; we presume to make this our humble, but most pressing Request to you, worthy Sir, our Representative in Parliament, that you will take effectual Care, by all lawful Means possible, to oppose and hinder all and every such Attempts, of what Nature and Kind, or in what Manner or Shape soever the same shall appear, and you will ever oblige,

Wrexham, Feb. 16,

S I R,

1732-3. Your most assur'd and faithful Friends.

WE, the Mayor, Recorder, Bayliffs, Capital Burgessees, and other Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal Corporation of Beaumaris, do hereby Leave at this critical Juncture to recommend, in a particular Manner, our selves and our Posterity to your Lordship's Care and Protection.

The terrible Prospect of a general Excise, that insupportable Instrument of Tyranny and Oppression, which has of late so universally alarm'd the People of England, has laid us likewise under melancholy Apprehensions. As your Lordship is intrusted with all that is dear and valuable to a freeborn People; so we hope that your known Zeal for the Happiness of the Publick in general, and the Interest of this Borough in particular, will, in Concurrence with other true Lovers of their Country, always exert itself with the utmost Vigour against all Steps propos'd to enslave and oppress us, however plausibly recommended, or however artfully disguised in their first Appearance before you.

We insist, my Lord, upon an indisputable Right to your Patronage and Protection; you are engag'd, you are bound by the most solemn Ties of Honour and Conscience to oppose and watch against all Insults and Encroachments upon our Liberties and Properties, and it would be the most mortifying Disappointment, as well as the greatest Misery that could befall us, to see them, either betray'd or Want of Honesty and Integrity, or desert'd for Want of Courage and Resolution.

But as your Lordship's Conduct hitherto (agreeably to that of your noble Ancestors) has afforded us not the least Room for Jealousy or Mistrust, so we confide, that you will, by an obstinate and uniform Regard to the publick Welfare, ever deserve the Thanks and Esteem of your Country in general, as in particular of,

My LORD, Your 'or-ship's

Most Humble and Obedient Servants.

Liverpool, March 21.

Last Night our Merchants met in a Body at the Merchants Coffee house, where after drinking his Majesty's and other loyal Healths, they order'd the Daily Courant of the 15th Instant to be burn'd, which was accordingly done by the Hangman, that in the Year 1715 executed the Rebels who came to invade our Liberties and all that is dear to us.

The Aldermen, Bailiffs, Capital Burgessees, and other Burgessees of the Town of Denbigh and Liberties thereof, have writte (in very pressing Terms) to Rob. Myd-

dleton, Esq; their Representative in Parliament, to oppose any further Extension of the Laws of Excise.

By the last Letters from Chester we hear, that the Election of a Member for that Place, in the Room of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, deceas'd, began on Wednesday the 21st Inst. and that the Candidates were Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Ald. Bennet; and that on closing the Poll, which continued till Yesterday se'nnight in the Evening, the Numbers stood as below.

For Sir Charles — 811
Mr. Manley — 547
Ald. Bennet — 1

Whereupon Sir Charles was returned duly elected, to the inexpressible Joy of all Well wishers to the true Interest of their Country; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy. In case the Election had been in the Refiant Burgessees only, then Sir Charles Bunbury had a Majority of 102.

Rob. Last Wednesday Morning about Eight o'Clock, John Jenkins, of Richmond, Esq; with his Lady and his Daughter, coming to Town in his Coach and Four from thence to London, was attack'd in a Lane between East Sheen and Putney Common by two Highwaymen, who robb'd them of two Gold Watches, a Snuff-Box, and about 3 l. in Money, and made off down a By-Lane towards Mortlake.

Acc. We have Advice from York, that a few Days since a small Wherry sailing down the River Ouse with eight or ten Passengers to Hull, was overtaken by a sudden Squall of Wind; by which Accident the Passengers, the Master of the Wherry and his Boy were all drowned.—Last Sunday Night about Eight o'Clock four Men going to Hammermith in a Boat from London, one of them bid the Waterman pull aboard at Putney; but the Waterman refusing, one of them got up to strike him, but missing his Blow, fell over-board and was drowned.

Dead. Yesterday se'nnight died the Rev. Dr. Steadman, Domestick Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, Rector of Bramshot in Hampshire, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.—Last Week died at Dublin the Right Hon. the Lord Blaney, of the Kingdom of Ireland.—A few Days since dy'd at Lincoln, Edward Beckham, Esq; formerly a Director of the East-India Company, who had resided in India for many Years, and acquired a large Fortune with a fair Character, most of which he has left to charitable Uses, and in particular 500 l. per Ann. to the Hospital of Bethlehem.—Capt. Floyer, Son of the late Sir Peter Floyer, the noted and wealthy Refiner of Foster-lane. He has left all his Estate (some few Legacies excepted) to his Sister, Mrs. Letitia Floyer of Idington.—John Roberts, Esq; formerly Governor of St. Helena.—Miss Dive, second Daughter of John Dive, Esq; one of the Under-Tellers of the Exchequer, and Sister to Miss Dive one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour.—Toby Chauncy of Edgemoor in Oxfordshire, Esq; Member of Parliament for Banbury; he died on Tuesday last of a Cancer in his Tongue.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 102 1 half. South Sea Annuity 110 1 half. Bank 150 3 4ths. India 158 1 4th.

This Day is Publish'd,

The BUDGET Open'd. Being an ANSWER to a Pamphlet entitled, A LETTER from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country.

Jam Solis balena

Bi-fenas torquent Hyemes, cœcicibus ex quo
Hæret triste Jucum, nostris jam lucibus Illis
Consensit, Regnumque sibi tot vindicat annis.

CLAUDIAN.

Printed by H. HAINES, at Mr. FRANKLIN'S in Russell Street, Covent-Garden, 1733.

For the Benefit of Miss RAFTOR.

By his Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury Lane, on Friday next, the 6th of April, will be presented the last new COMEDY, call'd

The MISER.

The Part of Lappet by Miss Raftor; Lovegold by Mr. Giffin.

To which will be add'd,

A new FARCE, of one Act (never perform'd before) call'd,

A Wife for you All.

Written by the Author of the MISER.

Not Acted this SEASON.

For the Benefit of Mrs. BUTLER.

By His Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the THEATRE-ROYAL in Drury Lane, on Friday the 15th of April, will be reviv'd the TRAGEDY of

JANE SHORE.

To which is added, a FARCE, call'd

The MOCK DOCTOR.

With Variety of Entertainments.

Just Publish'd,

The CHRISTIAN'S fine GUIDE to eternal Glory; or, Living Oracles most comfortable, holy and instructive of the Lord Jesus Christ. Containing, I. The Names and Titles where with He was, is, and must be ever Honour'd in Glory. II. The Contents and Instructions which all Churches need for their Increase in Faith and Holiness. III. The wonderful large and gracious Promises of eternal Life to encourage all Men to persevere and Conquer. IV. Prayers and suitable Devotions to render the Whole most useful and acceptable.—Sold by Francis Jefferies at the Bible and Crown in Ludgate-street, 1733.

WHEREAS all Debts due or owing to Mrs. Mary Thompson, and Mr. John Main of the Strand, Westminst. T. P. 102, at Lady day last, were duly sign'd to said Thomas Johnson of Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, Mercer, and Nicholas Fryer of Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, Buston-maker, for the benefit of themselves, and other the Creditors of the said Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Main. This is to desire all Persons, at that time indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Main, forthwith to pay their respective Debts to the said Mr. Johnson or Mr. Fryer, or they will be sued without further Notice.



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